CLOSED SHELF

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Over 8 Million Tons of Grain Produced; 10 Mil. Tons Envisaged

—Report on 12th Plenum of 5th CC of WPK—

1st-Day Session

The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea opened on October 11.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the plenary meeting were the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also it was attended by the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Functionaries of the Central Committee of the Party and the local Party committees and factory and enterprise Party committees and functionaries of the central and local administrative and economic organs and functionaries of central and local agricultural organs also attended the plenary meeting.

The following items were placed on the agenda of the plenary meeting:

1. On the Summing Up of the Farming in 1976

2. On Capturing Ahead of Time the Height of 10 Million Tons of Grain by Thoroughly Implementing the Five-Point Policy of Nature-Remaking Set Forth by Our Party

The plenary meeting heard reports from the chief secretaries of the provincial committees of the Workers' Party of Korea on the first item of the agenda.

2nd-Day Session

The second-day session of the plenary meeting was held on October 12.

The discussion of the first item of the agenda continued at the plenary meeting.

According to the reports of the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees at the plenary meeting, the height of more than 8 million tons of grain has been successfully captured in our country this year with a record harvest since the founding of our Republic, as a result of an energetic drive for agricultural production waged by the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people in warm response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In our country this year, the highest yield ever recorded has been reaped in all crops such as rice, maize and potatoes all over the land, not only in the plain areas but in the in-between and mountainous areas and northern inland plateaux as well. An average increase of 700 kilograms to more than one ton in rice and 600 kilograms to more than one ton 200 kilograms in maize per hectare has been chalked up in South Hwanghae, North Hwanghae, South Pyongan and nearly all other provinces.

After hearing the reports of the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep satisfaction over the great victory won in this year's farming and highly appreciated the successful fulfilment of the militant task put forward by the Party.

At a time when many capitalist countries failed in farming due to severe drought and flood damages under the influence of the cold front sweeping all the continents and all the regions of the globe and were undergoing acute "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis," our country achieved a leaping growth in agricultural production every year, surmounting the unfavourable natural and climatic conditions and, particularly this year, has reaped the richest harvest ever known in the history of our country even under the protracted adverse weather very unfavourable to agricultural production—a long spell of drought that lasted for over 60 days, an untimely cold, snow and frost, storm and downpour, and so forth.

The plenary meeting noted in unison that such plenteous harvest previously unknown, which our country has reaped this year by successfully surmounting the severe influence of the cold front, was entirely a fruition of the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining victory of the rural theses and the Juche-based farming method put forth by the great leader.

By authoring the great rural theses the respected and beloved leader indicated a bright road to our socialist countryside and has wisely led our agriculture so it could advance at a high rate under whatever natural and climatic conditions by relying on a complete irrigation system of a high level and solid material and technical foundations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who put forward the agriculture first policy long ago defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts this year, too, and showed great care so that the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state were directed to it and, making an endless trip of on-the-spot guidance to rural districts from early spring, gave detailed guidance to see that the requirements of the Juche-based farming method could be strictly met, that is, the principle of right crop to right soil and right crop in right time was observed, each plant was grown with good care, a scientific manuring system was properly established, and so forth.

The plenary meeting pointed out that the great success and experiences attained in this year's farming would serve as precious assets for a bigger agricultural production in the years to come.

The plenary meeting heard a report on the second item of the agenda.

The report was made by Comrade So Gwan Hi, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

The current plenary meeting is discussing important fighting tasks for capturing the height of 10 million tons of grain through the thorough implementation of the five-point policy —construction of non-paddy irrigation works, land adjustment and land amelioration, construction of terraced fields, afforestation and water conservancy, and reclamation of tideland—which was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chairman So Gwan Hi stressed:

The five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader on the basis of his scientific analysis of the matured demand of agricultural development in our country is the wisest and most correct policy for bringing about a new great leaping advance in agricultural production and overall development of the rural economy of our country and a revolutionary policy for further consolidating the foundation of our agricultural production and completely changing the appearance of the country.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside have made a vigorous progress in our country under the bright rays of the rural theses authored by the great leader, with the result that a radical change has taken place in the spiritual and moral traits of the peasants, the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been strengthened beyond comparison and agricultural production has developed at a fast pace every year, the reporter said.

He continued:

The great leader has given wise guidance to carry out in an overall way the rural technical revolution, the keynote of which is irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, in reliance upon the superiority of the triumphant socialist system.

The tasks of irrigation and electrification were fulfilled with success long ago in our country and now the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are being pushed ahead on an overall scale to hasten the industrialization and modernization of our agriculture.

The great leader put forth irrigation long ago as a far-reaching important project for the country and people and advanced a concrete policy of irrigation and has wisely led the struggle of our people for carrying it out.

Indeed, under the wise leadership of the great leader, the historic task of irrigation with paddy field irrigation as its main was successfully carried out already long ago to supply sufficient irrigation water to a vast acreage totalling one million hectares, with the result that our country has turned into a land of most developed irrigation with a perfect irrigation system, a solid agricultural production foundation immune to whatever severe drought and flood.

In our country the task of rural electrification also was brilliantly carried out long ago and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are progressing on an overall scale.

The perfect irrigation system and other solid foundations of agricultural production laid in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are ever more strikingly demonstrating their great vitality as the days go by.

Chairman So Gwan Hi went on:

Today our agricultural production is making a rapid development on the basis of the firm foundations of production already laid.

With a deep grasp on the realistic demand for developing agricultural production in our country more rapidly and the influence of the cold front on agricultural production, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified anew the grand five-point policy of nature-remaking firmly guaranteeing a bright prospect of agricultural development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

Firstly, irrigation of non-paddy fields should be rounded off,

Secondly, land adjustment and land amelioration be undertaken,

Thirdly, terraced fields be built,

Fourthly, afforestation and water conservancy be carried out to prevent the damages by downpour, and

Fifthly, tideland be reclaimed. This is the five-point policy.

Only when these tasks are carried out, can the height of 10 million tons of grain be captured.

The great leader's five-point policy of nature-remaking correctly reflects the lawful demand of the development of our agricultural production which has entered a new, higher stage; it is the most revolutionary and scientific policy making it possible to mobilize the reserves of increased production of grain to the maximum.

It is not only the task for a fast development of the agricultural productive forces but also an important political task for freeing our peasants from the fetters of nature and ensuring them a more independent and creative life.

A successful implementation of the five-point policy worked out by the great leader will provide a solid material guarantee for the capture of the height of 10 million tons of grain.

The reporter referred to the tasks arising in implementing the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forward by the great leader.

The first task is to undertake an extensive construction of irrigation with main stress on non-paddy irrigation in mountainous areas, the reporter noted, and went on:

The great leader put forward a vast task to irrigate 400,000 more hectares of non-paddy fields in the in-between and mountain areas in a few years to come in our country.

In our country where non-paddy fields hold a great proportion in the total acreage of the arable land, the biggest reserve of future agricultural production lies in the cultivation of non-paddy field crops and the maximum mobilization of this reserve necessitates a proper solution of the problem of water, the reporter said.

To this end, he stressed, it is most important to create water resources.

The second task is to launch into land adjustment and land amelioration in a big way, the reporter said, and continued:

An extensive work of adjusting all the paddy and non-paddy fields into modern, standardized partitions adapted for the allround introduction of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization should be undertaken first of all to complete this work in a few years.

Along with land adjustment, land amelioration should be carried out energetically, the reporter noted, and said:

Thoroughgoing drainage measures should be taken in various forms and ways suitable to the local conditions to completely prevent the loss from cold and damp and the acidified land be actively ameliorated.

The third task is to powerfully push ahead with the work of creating terraced fields extending 150,000 hectares, the reporter said.

The task of bringing into shape 150,000 hectares of terraced fields in three or four years must be carried out without fail, he stressed.

The fourth task is to further step up afforestation and water conservancy to prevent the damages by downpour, said the reporter.

He stressed that all the river estuary and drainage pumping stations should be completed in a brief time so that even a heavy rain of more than 400 millimetres a day might not cause the slightest damage.

The policy of concentrating efforts on specific projects should be pushed through in the big river construction on the Taedong-gang, Chongchon-gang, Songchon-gang and other rivers and dyke building, dredging and other major projects be completed within three or four years, the reporter noted.

He said that the repair and reinforcement of the tidal water control dikes should be regularly done and afforestation and anti-erosion projects vigorously conducted.

The fifth task is to energetically push ahead with the reclamation of tideland under a perspective plan, the reporter said. He stressed that work should be done boldly and in a big way to beat ahead of schedule the target of the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland, one of the 10 major perspective targets of socialist construction.

For this, it is required, first of all, to work out yearly plans for the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland and lay solid material and technical foundations including the building-material base and equipment production base for this, he said.

Stating that the five-point policy put forth by the great leader indicates, indeed, grand nature-remaking projects, gigantic in scale and scope, the reporter stressed that the grand nature-remaking projects are a work of the whole Party, the whole state and the entire people for making the country rich and powerful and for the prosperity of the generations to come.

In conclusion he stressed that, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader, the whole Party, the whole state and the entire people should turn out as one man and successfully implement the five-point policy of nature-remaking and thus capture ahead of time the height of 10 million tons of grain and lift our agriculture to a new, higher stage, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

Many functionaries of local Party organizations and factories and enterprises and functionaries of agricultural organs participated in the discussion of the second item on the agenda at the plenary meeting.

They said in an emotion-charged tone that the great leader who always leads our Party and people along the highway of victory and glory put forward the grand five-point policy of nature-remaking, indicating a bright road for effecting another great leap in the country's agricultural production and the construction of the socialist countryside and powerfully calling the whole Party and the entire people to the fruitful constructive work under a far-reaching plan for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the generations to come.

They proposed measures for successfully carrying out the grand plan of the great leader for gigantic nature-remaking and expressed their firm determination to carry to thorough fulfilment the tasks assigned them.

Closing-Day Session

The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea closed on October 14 after successfully discussing the items on the agenda.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important concluding speech that would serve as a programmatic guiding principle in the drive to further develop agricultural production on the basis of the shining successes and experiences gained in this year's farming, accelerate overall socialist construction and bring about a great turn in nature-remaking.

The plenary meeting noted with great satisfaction that, in hearty response to the militant call of the Party "Once Again for the Capture of the Height of Eight Million Tons of Grain This Year!", the entire agricultural working people and other strata of the people launched an energetic drive to surmount the unfavourable weather conditions and reaped the richest harvest ever known in all areas of the country and in all crops, thereby capturing with flying colours the height of more than eight million tons of grain.

It put forward tasks and concrete measures to attain higher agricultural production on the basis of the successes already made.

Noting that the five-point policy of nature-remaking set forth by our Party is an important measure for more satisfactorily meeting the fast growing demand for grain and carrying to thorough fulfilment the tasks of the technical revolution indicated in the rural theses, the plenary meeting set forth concrete tasks and measures for its realisation.

The plenary meeting emphasized that firstly, non-paddy irrigation should be actively carried out in the in-between and mountainous areas, secondly, extensive work be undertaken for obtaining new land and for land adjustment, land protection and land amelioration, thirdly, sloping fields be built into terraced fields, fourthly, tideland reclamation be continuously accelerated, and fifthly, effective afforestation and water conservancy be carried out and river adjustment be actively pushed ahead in accordance with the five-point policy of nature-remaking indicated by the Party.

The plenary meeting called upon the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to launch once again a vigorous all-people movement to build irrigation works watering 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields, build 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of terraced fields, obtain 100,000 hectares of new land, carry out afforestation and water conservancy for preventing damages by heavy rains and reclaim tideland, upholding the decision of the October, 1976, plenary meeting, just as they waged a gigantic campaign with their general mobilization to increase the areas under irrigation to 1,000,000 hectares, holding aloft the decision of the September, 1956, plenary meeting and demonstrated the inexhaustible might and creative ingenuity of our people to the world.

The plenary meeting will greatly contribute to providing a more affluent life to our people, giving fuller play to the superiority of the socialist system of our country and increasing the might of the country still further by bringing about a new production upsurge on the agricultural front and preparing a solid material guarantee for the capture of the height of 10 million tons of grain and will mark a historic milestone in making a signal progress in the course of accelerating the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture and accomplishing the tasks set forth in the great rural theses. (KCNA)

Int'l Press Conference on Korea Held in Geneva

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—An international press conference on the question of Korea's reunification was held in Geneva on September 30, according to a report.

Exhibited in place of honour in the press conference room were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Also on display there were photographs showing the brilliant successes made by our people in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and exposing the new war provocation manoeuvres and fascist suppression of the people by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The press conference was co-sponsored by Pecid Peio, Chairman of the International Federation of Human Rights and Chairman of the Swiss Human Rights Union; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Fernand Puchi, Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Deputy to the Vaud State Council of the Confederation of Switzerland; Jean G.E. Goule, vice-Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, socialist member of Bundesrat of the Confederation of Switzerland and professor of Geneva University; and other prominent figures of Switzerland.

The press conference was attended by AFP, Reuter, AP, UPI, Jiji, Kyodo, Hsinhua, Tass and other foreign news agency and newspaper correspondents and Swiss News Agency, newspaper and radio reporters.

Also present were representatives of the Swiss Socialist Party, the Workers' Party of Switzerland and other political parties and public organisations, members of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Algerian and Bulgarian ambassadors to Switzerland, press attaches of various embassies and representatives of international organisations in Geneva.

Fernand Puchi, Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Deputy to the Vaud State Council of the Confederation of Switzerland, made an opening speech at the press conference.

In his opening speech he stressed that the reunification of Korea must be realised peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In order to remove the danger of a new war and preserve and consolidate peace in the Korean Peninsula, he declared, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops present in south Korea under the signboard of the "United Nations forces" must be withdrawn in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries adopted a resolution calling upon the non-aligned countries to take concerted action in support of the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed in conclusion.

The next speaker was Japanese journalist Tachikawa. He said how agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," instigated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, arrested and brutally tortured him. Their tortures surpass the bestial outrages of the Hitler clique, he noted.

Stressing that the Panmunjom incident was prearranged by the U.S. imperialists, he said:

If the U.S. imperialist aggression troops refuse to withdraw from south Korea, the danger of war will not be removed in Korea. It is precisely for this reason that world public opinion is unanimous in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

In conclusion he appealed to world public opinion to force the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to stop violation of the human rights and harsh suppression of the people and promptly release Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and other democratic personages.

In his speech pastor Pertie Pergo, Member of the Executive Committee of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Member of the Socialist Party, expressed indignation, saying: How can those who love freedom, justice, peace and democracy tolerate the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the outside forces, occupying south Korea and placing the puppet regime under their thumb?

We, staunch advocates of press freedom, pungently denounce the bestial suppression of those opposed to the puppet regime, a product of the U.S. colonialist policy.

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung said, the only solution to the Korean question is the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea in accordance with the United Nations resolution, he stressed in conclusion.

Berichok, Deputy to the Zurich State Council, stressed the need to further strengthen and develop the solidarity movement in Switzerland for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Answers were given to a number of questions at the press conference.

The press conference adopted an appeal to the world people in the joint name of the co-sponsors of the international press conference, the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The appeal exposed and denounced the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start another war in Korea and stressed that Korea's reunification must be realised independently and peacefully without any interference of outside forces.

To this end, the appeal stressed, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be withdrawn from south Korea in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly Session and the democratisation of south Korean society realised.

The appeal strongly demanded the release of all the imprisoned south Korean democratic figures.

Americans demonstrate before the south Korean puppet UN mission, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and denouncing the U.S. war provocation manoeuvres in Korea.

Kissinger's Aim in Rhodesia

Papers in Pyongyang October 8 in commentaries exposing the nature of Kissinger's "proposal" on "peaceful solution" to realise the so-called "black majority rule" in Rhodesia, say that Kissingers' prescription cannot save the southern African racists whose days are numbered.

A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) commentary notes that the aim of Kissinger's "proposal" is to justify the illegal Smith racist regime and prolong the colonial rule in Rhodesia at the expense of the Zimbabwe people.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists and their followers are loud-mouthed in an attempt to make it appear as if Kissinger's "proposal" were an effective prescription for solution of the Rhodesian question, the commentary continues:

Kissinger's "proposal" on the solution of the Rhodesian question which the U.S. imperialists try to force upon the African countries and peoples is a preposterous one different outside and inside. Kissinger, posing as "mediator" for the solution of the Rhodesian question, put up the signboard of "black majority rule." But the important aim of the "proposal" is to obstruct the Zimbabwe people, the master of Rhodesia, from throwing off the cursed yoke of colonialism and racism and keep the old order of imperialist and colonialist rule in Rhodesia.

Noisily clamouring about the result of the African tour of Kissinger, the Ford clique try to win votes of U.S. Negroes in the coming presidential elections by creating an impression that they are concerned for the solution of the question of southern Africa, the commentary says, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists try not to leave the question for the realization of the "black majority rule" in Rhodesia to the Zimbabwe people, the party concerned, but to the Smith racist clique, the target of liquidation. Herein lies the first deceptive nature of the U.S. imperialists' "proposal."

The commentary stresses:

The basis in solving the Rhodesian question is to expel the white minority racists who illegally seized power and immediately hand it over to the Zimbabwe people, the master of the country.

The sinister nature of Kissinger's "proposal" is more openly laid bare in the "precondition" for the "black majority rule" put up by the Smith clique with the approval and dictation of the U.S. imperialists.

This is designed to make the white minority racists hold the dominating position in the "interim government" and maintain their position by force of arms. The U.S. imperialists' scheme to keep the rule of the white minority racists by putting the label of the "black regime" on the Rhodesian regime.

Through this the U.S. imperialists try to split and weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Zimbabwe people and other African people, save the racist regime and further intensify the policies of aggression, intervention and plunder against Africa.

The commentary notes: With no crafty intrigue can the U.S. imperialists deceive the Zimbabwe and other African people.

The commentary stresses that the Korean people express full support to and firm solidarity with the people of southern Africa who are strengthening the national liberation struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism to achieve genuine independence. (KCNA)

Pyongyang Report Meet Marks 31st Anniv. of WPK

A grand central lecture-report meeting commemorating the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 9.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a streamer bearing the words "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of the Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a lecture report on the subject "The Workers' Party of Korea Founded and Led by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Glorious Revolutionary Party of Juche Type."

The reporter said that after liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely smashed all the splittist and subversive manoeuvres of the class enemies, factional elements and local separatists and proclaimed to the whole world the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945, on the basis of the glorious revolutionary traditions established and the organisational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Party made by himself in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle.

The founding of our Party meant the appearance of a new Juche type revolutionary Party of the working class taking the great Juche idea as the guiding idea and it was an epochal event which ushered in an era of new turn, a new era of the building of the party of Juche type in the history of the working-class Party construction, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

Our Party founded by the great leader is a great party taking the immortal Juche idea, an ever-victorious revolutionary banner, as the guiding idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea has now become the firm and invariable guiding ideology of our Party and the very correct guiding principle in all our revolutionary struggle and the work of construction."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, founded the Juche idea, the only guiding idea of revolution, leading to victory the revolutionary struggle in our era and the building of socialism and communism, by reflecting the demands of the times and the aspirations of the masses of the people.

The Juche idea is a great idea propounding the revolutionary world outlook of the working-class party, an ever-victorious revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and a scientific method of leadership.

By advancing under the uplifted banner of Juche, our Party has become a prestigious party which steers the era of Juche, firmly holding the helms of history, and a great party which makes an immortal contribution to the sacred cause of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

The reporter stressed:

The Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, is an immortal ideological banner which has made our Party the most dignified, prestigious and glorious party and is a basic source of invincible might which has enabled it to creditably play the role of the vanguard standard-bearer of revolution.

Our Party is a steel-like party united and rallied on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader, the monolithic ideological system.

Our Party holds the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the party, in high esteem and takes the revolutionary ideas of the great leader, the only guiding ideology of revolution of our time, as the firm ideological basis of its unity and cohesion.

Noting that in particular, the great leader, regarding it as the bedrock of our Party building to establish the monolitic ideological system of the party, put his heart and soul into the work for making one idea, the party's monolithic ideology, prevail in the Party, the reporter said: The realization of the most solid and most vital unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea of our Party is a great victory of historic significance in the building of the working-class Party.

Our Party is an experienced and seasoned party which has created a shining example in the revolution and construction by embodying the immortal Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Over the past 31 years since its founding, our Party has actively overcome the difficulties and trials that cropped up in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist and communist construction and consistently advanced our revolution along the straight road of victory. This is entirely because our Party mapped out a correct strategy and tactics and skilfully led the masses of the people on the basis of the revolutionary theory and the method of leadership of Juche founded by the great leader, the genius of ideology and theory and artist of leadership, the reporter remarked, and declared:

Our Party is the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which is striving to brilliantly realize the revolutionary cause of Juche, started by the great leader, generation after generation.

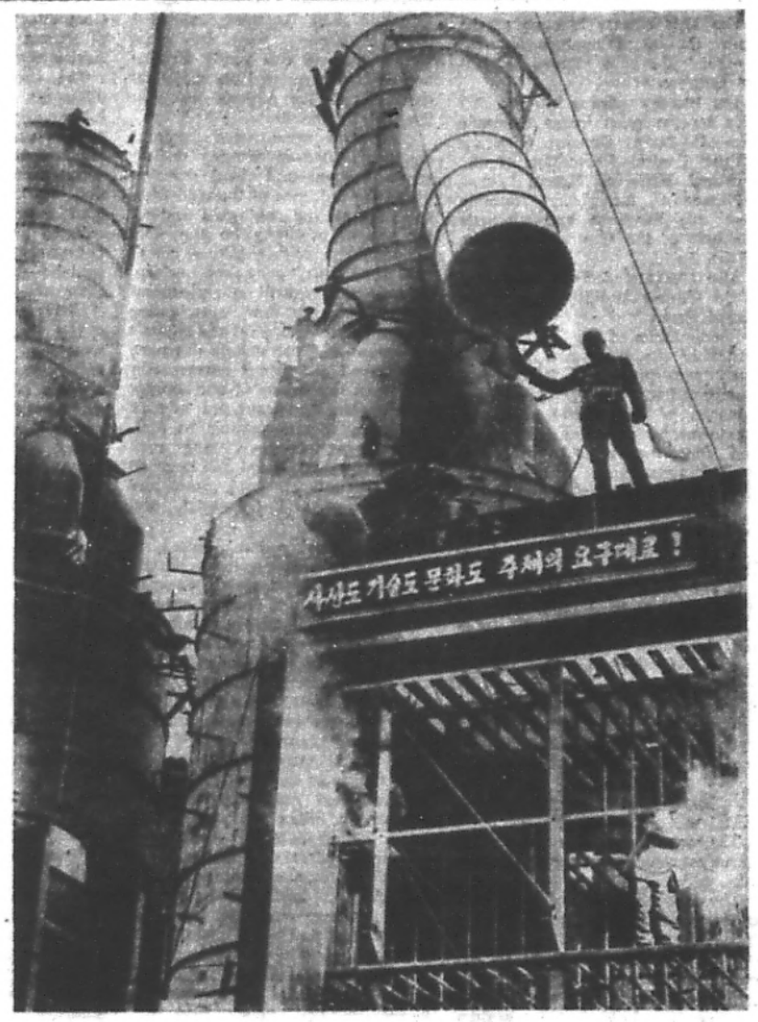
By upholding the unitary leadership of the great leader, our Party has today become the most revolutionary party translating the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader into reality in this land and carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche through to completion.

The Central Committee of the glorious Party raised it as one of the fundamental problems for upholding and realizing the revolutionary cause of Juche to resolutely defend the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and inherit and develop them in an all-round way and is wisely leading our Party to strengthen and develop forever as a party inheriting the blood of Juche to the end.

The reporter stressed: Our Party is the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary Party of Juche type previously unknown in the history of the working-class party building, and a powerful party which is leading the Korean revolution full of arduous trials to victory and making a great contribution to the development of the world revolution and the international communist movement with its practical example.

Lecture-report meetings marking the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea were held in all provincial seats (municipality directly under central authority), cities (districts) and county seats, organs, enterprises, cooperative farms and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces. (KCNA)

▲ Chollima Street in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK



▶ Workers are accelerating the construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory, South Pyongan Province.

Crew of S. Korean Boat Interviewed

The crew of the south Korean fishing boat "Sinjin No.3" which was seized by the navy of the Korean People's Army after intruding into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic in the East Sea on August 30 was interviewed by reporters on October 9 on the spot.

Hung in place of honour in the press conference room was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Present at the press conference sponsored by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland were many reporters of central and local press organs.

Li Bong Man, skipper of "Sinjin No. 3," spoke first at the press conference attended by all the crewmen.

He said that his boat intruded deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic up to the sea off Namae *ri*, Kosong county, at around 9:45 on the morning of August 30 on its way to Sokcho after fishing work.

But the DPRK Government and the relevant organ accorded us warm hospitality with compatriotic sentiments, far from punishing us who made an illegal intrusion, he noted, and said:

Amid the deep love and care of the compatriots in the northern half, the 23 crewmen are all in good health.

On behalf of the crew, he extended deep thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire compatriots in the northern half.

Then the instructor of the boat and many other crewmen spoke how "Sinjin No. 3" intruded deep into the teritorial waters of the northern half of the Republic.

They said that the fishing boat illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic up to the sea off Namae *ri*, Kosong county, 38 degrees 46 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 16 minutes east longitude, across the Military Demarcation Line on its way to the Sokcho Port of south Korean Kangwon Province after leaving it and finishing fishing in the sea northeast of Tokdo through Ulrung-do Island. They explained this on the chart.

They continued:

We must be punished for our illegal infiltration into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic. To our surprise, however, the relevant organ of the DPRK accorded us warm hospitality from the beginning with compatriotism and on the principle of great national unity.

Answering questions of reporters, the south Korean crewmen spoke about the hospitality accorded them and the impressions they got during the over one month stay in the northern half of the Republic.

Chief engineer Ro Byong Jae said that in the northern half he was cured of chronic appendicitis he had long suffered from. This fortune is something like a dream, he stressed.

He said in a choked voice, with tears in his eyes:

The public health system of the northern half established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is a fine system protecting and saving the lives of the working people.

I was cured of my disease free of charge thanks to this good system for the people in the north. Indeed, I feel as if I were reborn.

Other crewmen vied with each other in expressing their gratitude for the fact that doctors came to them to cure them of various diseases free of charge.

Noting that the compatriots in south Korea are spending every day with worries about food, coal, clothing, housing and taxes, they said: Immensely enviable is the wonderful system of the northern half of the Republic whose people enjoy happiness with no worries about food, clothing and housing and about medical treatment.

When we heard that the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, established this excellent system, they said, we could not repress our infinite adoration for and respect to the great father General Kim Il Sung.

Deploring that they had been misinformed of the brilliant reality of the northern half of the Republic due to the 30 odd year long national split and the "anti-communist" rackets in south Korea, the south Korean crewmen spoke about what they got a clear understanding of in the northern half of the Republic.

Kim Song Ryong, head official of the boat, said: In south Korea I heard much that there is no "freedom" in the north and "preparations are under way to invade the south."

Witnessing the reality in the north, I realised that this is a sheer lie.

He went on:

When I saw that all the compatriots in the north demanded the peaceful reunification of the country, I realized that the so-called "southward invasion" and "unification by communizing the south" advertised in the south are all lies.

One should not advocate "anti-communism" because of the difference in idea and ideal but the north and south should unite and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by the strength of the 50 million people. I believe that this is the road of true patriotism.

Other crewmen said the hospitality accorded them made them keenly realize that things in the north are quite different from what they heard in the south. They stressed: Who dare oppose communism if such good society where the people like us are looked after with deep care and the workers, peasants and other working people live without any worries about food, clothing and housing is communism?

Referring to the lenient policy of the DPRK Government, instructor of the boat An Sang Rak said:

I heard much and believed that if such people as the instructor of the boat go to the north, they would probably be put to death. So, I told many incoherent lies at first to cover up my true position.

Noting that the relevant organ in the north treated him with generocity, not asking about his past crimes, he said: This made me clearly realize the lenient policy of the north.

At the press conference the crewmen expressed as one the ardent desire for an early realization of the peaceful reunification of the country through the unity of the whole nation.

They stressed that the country must be reunified in accordance with the three principles of national reunification, the main content of the July 4 north-south joint statement, and the five-point policy of national reunification, a great program of national reunification.

Concluding their answers to the questions raised by reporters, the south Korean crewmen reverentially wished the great leader President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life, carrying their boundless adoration and unanimous wishes. (KCNA)

Report of KCNA

Upon authorization the Korean Central News Agency reports as follows:

As is known, the south Korean boat "Sinjin No. 3" which illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side in the East Sea on August 30 was seized by navy men of the Korean People's Army.

The south Korean boat intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side when the U.S. imperialists committed a grave military provocation against our side at Panmunjom and were entering into a state of war, massing their armed forces of agression in south Korea from the U.S. mainland, Japanese bases and the Pacific.

In this connection the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly asked the south Korean side to deliver relevant material which will be helpful to confirm the registry of the seized boat and the identity of the crew and speedily solve the incident.

If the south Korean side sincerely approached our legitimate demand, the question of the boat would have been smoothly solved and the crew would have already returned home.

The content of the material sent by the south Korean side, however, was different from the statements of the crewmen and was so poor that it was not helpful toward quickly settling the incident.

Though there are questions still to be made clear, the relevant authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took the lenient step of sending back all the crewmen and, in accordance with this step, they will return home on board the boat on Oct. 13.

The return of the crewmen of "Sinjin No. 3" to their native places is a clear expression of the persistent desire of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for great national unity and its noble spirit of loving the nation.

During their stay in the northern half of the Republic, the south Korean crewmen were accorded hospitality full of compatriotism and provided with various conveniences of life, cultural rest and medical treatment.

The south Korean crewmen were deeply moved by the profound care and warm hospitality accorded them.

They unanimously expressed the ardent desire that an end must be put to the tragedy of national split and the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, realised at an early date by the united strength of the people in the north and south of Korea without any outside interference in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

Pyongyang, October 13, 1976

Vast Land Reclaimed From Sea

Vast new land is appearing in many parts of the west coast of our country.

Constructors are building dykes in a bold and daring way to stem tidal water and obtain new land.

Tens of thousands of hectares of tideland has already been reclaimed along the 600 kilometre long west coast and is being turned into fertile fields, silk fields, modern salterns, large nurseries or fish breeding grounds.

Now the reclamation of tideland is progressing in full scale in Tasado area and Sinmido area of North Pyongan Province, Puyang and Sahyon in Taetan and Kangryong counties of South Hwanghae Province, Onchon and Chungsan counties of South Pyongan Province and many other parts.

In our country where arable land is limited, the reclamation of tideland offers the greatest possibility for obtaining new arable land. It is a grand nature-remaking project for expanding the land of the country and greatly changing its looks for the eternal prosperity of the country.

There is vast tideland on the west coast of our country as the difference between ebb and flow is great, the coast is indented very much and many rivers empty themselves into the West Sea.

The area of reclaimable tideland on the west coast is estimated at nearly 300,000 hectares.

In South Pyongan Province alone reclaimable tideland covers over 100,000 hectares. The reclamation of this vast tideland into paddy fields means obtaining several counties each producing 150,000 tons of grain a year.

The muddy fields at the northwestern tip of the country were turned into over 5,000 hectares of reed fields, into a silk island, and supply the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with tens of thousands of tons of reed every year as raw material.

In the coastal area of South Pyongan Province including Onchon, Chungsan, Pyongwon and Sukchon counties 40 kilometre long dykes were built to reclaim tideland. Thus, many new villages appeared on the map of the country and big farms with more than 1,000 hectares of arable land each were newly set up. They are increasing grain production year after year.

The new villages have turned into socialist rural communities good to live in. Modern dwelling houses, schools, hospitals and welfare facilities have been built there.

During the next perspective plan period our country will attain the goal of reclaiming 100,000 hectares of tideland.

In the not distant future the looks of the western part of our country will change and the present zigzagged coastal line will be straightened. Then a new Korean map will appear.

(KCNA)

Korea Prosperity in Figures

Thirty-one years have passed since the flag of the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung began flying.

In this period a pyramid of feats has been built in the DPRK under the banner of the Party.

Economic development recorded in the history of the Workers' Party of Korea can be seen in the following figures and facts:

Industrial Output

With the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan the industrial output value in 1970 stood 11.6 times that in 1956.

Industry turned out in 12 days in 1970 what was produced in the whole year of preliberation 1944.

The industrial output value in the first eight months of 1975 was 2.2 times the 1970 figure and the steel and iron works turned out in three days steel equal to the annual output 30 years back.

The daily volume of railway transport jumped 27 times the figure 30 years ago. 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built and put into operation from 1971 to the end of August in 1975. This means that industry supplied enough machines and equipment needed for the building of an average of over 200 modern factories and workshops annually.

These figures and facts demonstrating the great potential of the Juche-based industry show an aspect of the economic development of the DPRK at an extraordinary pace.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Thanks to the Party's correct line of building an independent national economy and to the popular masses' heroic struggle for its implementation, our once underdeveloped colonial agrarian country was converted in a historically very brief period into a socialist industrial state with its powerful heavy industry, modern light industry and developed agriculture."

The history made by the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung has been a glorious path through which the people of a backward colony have set up a rich and powerful socialist paradise by their own efforts.

The great leader founded with his originality a great many new theories on the questions arising in socialist economic construction and indicated the most straight road of economic construction and correctly solved one by one all the difficult and complex problems arising therefrom.

As a result, in the northern half of the Republic, there has been built a comprehensively-developed, independent modern Juche-based industry with a solid raw material base of its own and equipped with the latest techniques in a historically short span of time.

Unique Economic Line

The Workers' Party of Korea defined it as the basic line of economic construction to give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and, on this basis, in the period of the Three-Year Plan, saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the heavy industrial branches related to the living of the people and emphasis was laid on rapidly rehabilitating the destroyed factories and enterprises with new techniques and, at the same time, they were reconstructed and some new factories built.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the Party led the people to lay the foundation of socialist industrialisation and solidly build an independent foundation of the national economy and, in the period of the Seven-Year Plan, vigorously waged a struggle to build a comprehensively-developed, independent modern industry with a solid raw material base of its own and equipped with the latest techniques and carry out an overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

The DPRK carried out in 14 years the industrialisation which had taken others a hundred years or several centuries.

Upholding the teaching of the great leader that if 10,000 more tons of steel were turned out in the difficult time of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the state would straighten itself, the workers turned out 120,000 tons of rolled steel from the blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons, thereby bringing into being the Chollima movement, the "Chollima speed."

And the new "speed of the 70-day battle" was created in the struggle to implement the revolutionary policy of the speed battle which the Central Committee of the Party put forward by further deepening and developing the Chollima movement in conformity with the realistic demand of grand socialist construction. In the period of the "70-day battle" which was waged toward the end of 1974, production leaped 70 per cent on an average above that before the battle.

The DPRK fulfilled the Six-Year Plan in four years and eight months by maintaining the "speed of the 70-day battle."

A report of the Central Statistical Board indicated that at the end of August 1975, the yearly output leapfrogged 1.7 times in electric power, 1.8 times in coal, 1.5 times in steel, 2 times in chemical fertilizers and 1.7 times in cement as against 1970 in which the per capita output in such major industrial products as electric power, coal, steel, chemical fertilizers and cement reached or outdistanced the level of the developed industrial states.

Record Crops

Korea's agriculture has taken giant strides under the bright rays of the rural theses, the agricultural programme of the Workers' Party of Korea authored by the great leader.

Grain production has been on a steady rise after the liberation in the countryside. In the recent years, despite the influence of the cold front, the 7 million ton target of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was beaten two years ahead of schedule and bumper crops previously unknown in history are witnessed this year.

Agriculture has entered the new stage of overall modernization and industrialization.

Over 1,000 Dollars Per Capita Income

In the DPRK, the per capita national income has surpassed over 1,000 dollars to rank among the developed countries.

Today the Korean people live with nothing more to desire, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and the words of taxation, tax payment in kind, tuition fee and doctor's fee are found only in historical records and dictionaries.

This paradise of happiness has been built in a period far shorter than 31 years, if we take into consideration the two periods of rehabilitation and construction and the three-year war in which the U.S. imperialists devastated the land of the northern half.

How bright Korea's future is, where the red flags of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are flying and the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is making a vigorous progress!

If the ten major perspective goals envisaging economic development at an accelerated, faster pace are beaten, the DPRK will be turned into one of the leading industrial powers of the world.

No wonder foreign visitors highly praise Korea as "a paradise where the ideal of mankind is coming into full bloom."

The endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader and they have been possible thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea.

Speeches at International Scientific Symposium on Juche Idea

As reported in the previous issue, the "International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" was held in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from Sep. 28 to 30.

Below, a digest of the speeches delivered by delegates from various countries at the symposium:

Saharan Arab

Bjudrih, Director of the Information Department of the West Saharan Liberation People's Front and head of the government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic:

National sovereignty that holds an important place in the principle of the scientific theory of Juche means, from the external point of view, that a nation and its people and its country themselves exercise the sovereignty as masters.

Therefore, the relations between one country and another should be the relations of independence, the relations of mutual respect.

Many countries and peoples of the world, embodying this brilliant theory, are struggling to restore the sovereignty over their natural resources and sea resources, demanding, for instance, the institution of a new world-wide ocean law, instead of the old imperialist order and law.

The strength of the scientific theory of Juche of world-wide significance lies in that this theory is based on a scientific and revolutionary analysis of things and realities.

Therefore, the theory of Juche is not an abstract theory, but a scientific dialectical theory which helps people study and understand the realities of society and scientifically and correctly transform it.

Ecuador

Manuel Agustin Aguirre, head of the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador:

The Juche idea is a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Korea. What attracted my principal attention in studying this Juche idea is the conception of man.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

President Kim Il Sung correctly solved the questions of mutual action between the base and the superstructure and of the conflict between them.

Raising the question of the mutual action between the base and the superstructure, he laid stress on the relative independence of the superstructure and its influence on the base and taught about the importance of the state, politics, party, ideology and education in maintaining and changing the production relations.

This teaching does not deny that material goes ahead of consciousness and, finally, that the base decides the superstructure; it lays emphasis on the independent and creative traits of man, the active role of consciousness and the active reaction of the superstructure upon the base.

No one had ever given an answer to this.

President Kim Il Sung regards man as the main factor, being the permanent master in all fields, nature, society, economy, etc.

The Marxist-Leninist theory regards the class struggle as a product of the conflict between the productive forces and the production relations.

Kimilsungism teaches us the active trait of man, the independent and creative being, in the consistent struggle for liberating himself.

Rwanda

Nijeimana Joseph, Director of the General Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of Rwanda and head of the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Foreigners cannot carry out the revolution for us. The people are the masters of the revolution in each country, and the decisive factor of victory in this revolution is the strength of the country itself."

The national revolutionary movement for development which seized the destiny of the country in its hand on July 5, 1973, plans to bring to realization for the Rwandan people what President Kim Il Sung has materialized by guaranteeing genuine independence to the Korean people in all fields.

We call upon all the countries represented here and all the non-aligned countries to constantly support the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

We demand the imperialists stop their interference in the internal affairs of our friendly Korean people.

Cyprus

Chrisanthos Sabides, Executive Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus and its Special Secretary and head of the delegation of the Party:

The Juche idea is quite right as it scientifically reflected the main trend of the era of independence and is powerful as it took into the wisest consideration the actual condition of the anti-imperialist struggle and is great as it actively inspires the people of the small countries to the revolutionary struggle.

This great idea is an outstanding idea which gave a decisive blow to the great power chauvinism and flunkeyism and brought the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to a new upsurge and is a new and original idea that no one has ever discovered.

The internationalist solidarity, as it was clearly taught by President Kim Il Sung, can be strengthened only when it is based on independence. The idea of correctly combining the independence and the internationalist solidarity is a boundlessly valuable, ideological wealth.

The Juche idea demands people start from the specific reality of their country in waging the anti-imperialist struggle.

For us, the Cypriots, Juche idea is considered to be the unmistakable compass that will guide us to our way for survival.

Juche idea teaches us to proceed through our realities. We will adhere to this.

Let Juche idea be our lighthouse in the long march.

Mozambique

Head of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique Carim Vazirna, Deputy Director of the African Affirs Department of the Foreign Ministry of Mozambique and Acting Director of its Socialist Affairs Department:

One of the outstanding characteristics of our times is the growing trend of the developing people to run their own affairs relying more and more on their own efforts and rid themselves of all colonial paternalism with its pernicious implications.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea. This idea became a guideline that led Korea to a truly economic self-sufficiency.

The fruits resulting from the application of the Juche idea in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are self-evident.

Indeed, it is on the basis of this principle that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has maintained and defended its independence from the imperialist enemies.

The people of Mozambique follow with interest the Korean development stimulated by the Juche idea, as a factor that awakens people's consciousness and releases their creative initiative to transform nature for the benefit of mankind.

The people of Mozambique, in their development strategy attach special value to what is their chief strength, namely, the mobilization and organization of the people.

Congo

Goma Gabriel, professor of the Brazzaville University, the Congo and head of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo:

If Marx and Engels anatomized society, putting emphasis on economy only, if Lenin called for mobilisation of the potentialities of the exploited classes to wrest power from the clutches of the exploiter classes, Comrade Kim Il Sung made an overall analysis of the essential questions of revolution and developed and enriched them.

The analysis of the class question, party building and social problems by Marx, Engels and Lenin stopped at giving an outline of them, while Comrade Kim Il Sung made a comprehensive, deep-going and microscopic analysis of social problems, thus giving perfect answers to questions which had remained unsolved in revolution and construction. His analysis has enriched the interpretation of Marxism, making a great contribution to it.

In analysing the stages of political life, Comrade Kim Il Sung points to the following stages: The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, socialist construction and communist construction. The first three stages are related to Africa today.

It was in 1963 that the Congolese revolution was fulfilled. Our adoption of the socialist road means that we adhere to the stand of independence in shaping our policies.

The Juche idea is applicable to the specific conditions of Africa.

India

H.D. Malaviya, Member of the Parliament of India:

I would submit before you that in this striving of the newly developing countries for socialism, the great Juche idea has to play, and will play a great part and we have to thoroughly embody it.

For, as Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out, the Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything.

The Juche idea, comprising an ideological and theoretical generalization of the revolutionary movement in Korea, contains an abundance of revolutionary theories for all realms to transform nature and society, and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea clearly shows the fundamental stand and methods that have to be maintained by the working masses in the revolution and construction.

In the international sphere of activities, too, the Juche idea makes it possible to maintain our independent position.

The Juche idea also sets forth the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in economy. The Juche idea emphasizes that only when we build the economy well and achieve economic self-support can we consolidate our country's independence, ensure the people an independent and creative life and build socialism successfully.

The Juche idea is equally valid in the field of defence, in the military field. Self-defence means defending oneself with one's own strength to build a self-defensive military power to reliably defend the independence of the country, the gains of revolution and people's happiness from any enemy's aggression.

It is necessary for us to further study the evolution of the Juche idea in Korea, and thoroughly read Comrade Kim Il Sung's works.

The Juche idea has united the forces of peace and progress.

Mali

Mamadou Sako, General Secretary of the Mali Peace Committee and head of the Government delegation of the Republic of Mali:

The Juche idea is the authentic expression of Kimilsungism. Kimilsungism corresponds with the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism in a higher stage of social development.

Kimilsungism is an integral system of the philosophical, political, ideological, economic and social ideas in the general trend of Marxism-Leninism.

Kimilsungism is a universal theory of social revolution, of the revolutionary transformation of society.

Kimilsungism indicates to the third world the orientation and ways for passing from an economically under-developed state to an economically developed state.

Kimilsungism is a theory which teaches us to rely on our own forces in the course of social development.

Kimilsungism is, in a word, a particular and universal strategy of the progressive and democratic forces engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for a world of justice, a world of freedom, equality and dignity.

Denmark

Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association:

Once a backward colonial country, Korea today has taken its place in the forefront of the world's nations and built a genuinely independent socialist paradise, where exploitation of man by man has disappeared and where the whole people enjoys a bountiful life.

But the Juche idea is not for Korea alone. The Juche idea is a valuable tool for the working masses of the whole world. It is of the utmost importance for every nation and for every people to establish Juche.

Only by establishing Juche, one can exploit the forces of the native country and people, and only in this way a people can really build up a socialist system, which is to the good of the country and the people. This of course does not mean that it is impossible to learn from the experiences of other countries.

Costa Rica

Wilson Leuben, Member of the Political Commission of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and head of the delegation of the Party:

The greatness of the Juche idea founded and developed by President Kim Il Sung is that it has become the great guiding compass of the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of our people by consummating the basic truth of historical materialism and bringing it home to the masses.

The Juche idea summarizes the new trend of our era.

The Juche idea brilliantly defines the voluntary and active role of man.

The Juche idea stresses that man decides everything, in other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

In order to embody the Juche idea, the revolution and construction should be powerfully pushed ahead on the basis of an independent stand and creative stand.

The Juche idea is an excellent compass of action. Each country should correctly embody the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung leads us along a correct road of revolution.

The teachings of President Kim Il Sung saved us from all descriptions of deviations and consequences affecting the revolutionary movement in Latin America and all countries of the world.

President Kim Il Sung teaches us that all the forces which are interested in overthrowing imperialism and restoring national sovereignty must unite as one.

Invincible is the struggle guided by the Juche idea. Because a people armed with the mighty Juche idea can display matchless strength.

Pakistan

Abdul Malik, Representative of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee of Pakistan:

The Juche has served as a great weapon for the Korean people with which they defeated the Japanese and then the American imperialism and the evil attendant upon it. This great idea has united and organised the Korean people politically and ideologically. It is only the puppet government of south Korea and the interference of the American imperialism in an obstacle to the reunification of Korea but the philosophy of Juche is so dynamic and the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung is so efficient, that the Korean people are bound to unify their country once and forever independently by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference in a peaceful way.

The U.S. government should honour the Charter of UN on the right of national self-determination of the people and withdraw all their troops stationed in south Korea under the signboard of "UN forces," so that the Korean people themselves can achieve their great aspiration for national reunification in the Juche-motivated manner.

Equatorial Guinea

Esono Abaganda, Member of the Central Committee of the National Unique Party of Workers of Equatorial Guinea and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in charge of diplomatic missions and head of the delegation of the Party:

The Juche idea defines man as the absolute master of everything and attaches greatest importance to man. This idea enables man to win freedom by guaranteeing his independence.

The Juche idea teaches us that the popular masses are the master of revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of revolution and construction. In other words, it teaches us that one is the master of his destiny and he has the capacity to hew it out.

The Juche idea teaches us that, for a political and economic independence, one must have its own guiding idea on it and one must decide upon all the lines and policies by himself in conformity with the interests of the people of his country and the specific conditions of the country. This idea stresses that the principle of political independence requires complete equality and mutual respect among nations and, in order to consolidate the independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen economic self-sustenance, along with political independence, so as to satisfy the daily increasing home demands by oneself.

Upper Volta

Sandwi Diyamba Joseph, teacher of Upper Volta:

Immortal Kimilsungism founded and consummated by the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea indicates a most scientific stand and method to be upheld in cognizing and transforming nature and society, a most correct idea, theory and strategy and tactics for solving all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction and a most tested system, method and style of leading the masses.

The Juche idea gives the first answer to this great truth in history.

Proceeding from the view that independence is the human nature, the Juche idea raises the very important fundamental philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything and defines the basic principle of the human activities that man should be placed in the centre of all thinking and everything should be made to serve man.

At this very moment, the torch of the Juche idea is lighting the African, European, Oceanian and American continents and all other parts of the world.

The lofty Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung teaches us that man must be regarded as the most valuable being and the internal condition as the most basic condition.

We educators in charge of educating the youth should strive to educate and rear our children and students on the basis of this noble idea.

Colombia

Gilberto Sapata Isasa, Member of the Parliament of Colombia:

On the basis of a basic analysis of the correlations between man and the world, the Juche idea gives a firm scientific and philosophical view that nature and society are for the people and they are useless without man and elucidates the truth that nature and society are transformed only by the positive role of man. This splendid idea provides the basic foundation enabling the masses of the people in each country to solve their problems by their own efforts and wisdom in conformity with the specific conditions of their country and open the road of revolution and construction.

President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, propounded a new revolutionary theory and guiding method which give answers to the unsolved questions of our time and future.

The revolutionary theory based on the Juche idea is a creative theory, which overcomes the limitations of all the old theories on the revolution and construction. This theory on the strategy and tactics of the revolution and construction demands that the masses of the people solve their problems by their own efforts, attaching the greatest importance to themselves in everything, placing themselves in the centre of all questions of concern and heightening their role and responsibility.

The revolutionary theory based on the Juche idea is unique in its content. Particularly, it is a theory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in colonies and semi-colonies.

This also makes mankind advance along a straight road without obstacle, not deviating from it. The question of the guiding method is a key problem for victory in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and for independence.

When the Juche idea is carried into reality, great changes will continue taking place in the thought of mankind and the relations between society and nature.

The great Juche idea propounded by President Kim Il Sung is a theory whose correctness has been practically testified to in the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Syria

Lawyer and writer Najar Rasab Hassan, General Secretary of the Syria-Korea Friendship Association:

The principle of Juche teaches us that education must be one's life work.

With the embodiment of the principle of Juche in education, the Korean people have solved the question of sending experienced intellectuals of the nation to the economic and state organs, scientific and cultural institutions, industrial establishments and cooperative farms, which is a most complex and knotty problem arising in socialist construction today.

Literature and art are an important part of socialist education for rearing man into an independent, creative and able one.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Literature and art can only touch people's hearts and evoke love when the socialist content is correctly bound up with the varied and ingenious forms characteristic of our nation."

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that, in order to create literary and art works high in ideological and artistic level, it is essential to entirely depend on socialist realism and develop literature and art through a mass movement.

Guided by this teaching, the Korean people have been able to develop literature and art in a diverse way and the Korean art evokes admiration in the world.

President Kim Il Sung saved the Korean literature and art from the malady of unreasonable, degenerate and decadent capitalist literature and art devoid of content and style, a product of the crumbling capitalist system.

Lebanon

Sami Kaaki, vice-Chairman of the "Committee for the Publication and Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon:

If the idea of Juche enjoys an ever-increasing approval of broad sections of the world people today and greater numbers of thinkers and intellectuals come to affiliate themselves to this idea as the days pass by, this is due to the fact that it rightly reflects the requirements of the time and conforms with their own aspirations, though this idea was first created in response to the requirements of the Korean revolution. The universal Juche idea is an ideology; it is a philosophy and science. For the first time in history, the Juche idea proved the great truth that independence is man's basic nature.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."

"Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself."

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a key to the new scientific explanation of why man works and struggles by enunciating that man is a social being to whom independence is vital.

The Juche idea is great and precise, because it expounds the law-governed mode of existence adapted to man's essential characteristics.

The formulation of the Juche idea constitutes a historical contribution to the development of the philosophical theory of Marxism-Leninism, the theoretical basis guiding the thinking and practice of the progressive people in our times.

The Juche idea is the most profound scientific system human history has ever seen.

Herein lies the world historic significance of the Juche idea.

Italy

Ina Sansone, General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Cultural Association:

The Juche idea founded in a country surrounded by big countries proves the courage, wisdom and strength of the Korean people hewing out their destinies by themselves.

President Kim Il Sung, a great person, reflecting such will of the Korean people, put forward a universal philosophical line on the basis of the experiences accumulated in the course of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country.

This line is that the masses of the people are the master of the revolution and all the questions must be solved in conformity with the interests of the people and the reality of one's own country.

The great successes made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of socialist society testify to the justness of this line.

Proceeding from the Juche idea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes the independent and creative stand in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the international affairs and in the question of national reunification.

It proceeds from the Juche idea that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea always maintains the stand of deciding all its lines and policies independently and on the principle of self-reliance.

Switzerland

Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and head of the delegation of the organizations:

We fully approve the following principles defined by the Juche idea—one should oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and map out independently one's general line and policies, and one should shape a creative line and each country should find an original solution suitable to its historical and social conditions, and the masses of the people should be actively drawn into all courses of revolution, and greatest importance should be attached to man who is the master of everything and decides everything.

We support fully and absolutely the positions manifested by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people in his report at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

As for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, we are convinced that the decisive condition for victory is to establish Juche in this struggle.

We can say confidently that only by applying the principles of Juche can we give decisive strength to the people struggling to build a society.

Adherence to the principles of Juche, particularly an independent stand and a creative stand, is the first thing demanded by the European people in their struggle.

The European people demand the independence of the revolutionary forces and oppose their being subject to others.

Senegal

Boureacr Camara, Member of the National Council of the Senegalese Progressive Federation and poet:

The Juche idea founded in reality, therefore, is throwing radiant rays over whole mankind.

The Juche idea teaching to the people a lofty mode of thinking and ways of action was founded and tested in the flames of a hard-fought anti-imperialist struggle.

Being thoroughly embodied in the course of a practical struggle under the wise leadership of the great man with a noble ideal, the Juche idea is spreading far and wide on the rosy waves like a fresh flower sprinkled with morning dews.

Juche is the essence of the world-historic great socialist ideology that emerged from the peculiar reality of endlessly prospering, immortal and glorious Korea.

President Kim Il Sung has built Korea as a model country unparalleled in history in the world.

The historic significance of the Juche idea goes far beyond the boundary of Korea and the Asian continent.

It is because this noble idea is based on the philosophical principle of attaching greatest importance to man in every respect and is the universal idea covering the whole world.

Mam Lea Dia, political commentator of the Senegalese paper "Soleil":

The newly independent countries of Africa should establish Juche by completely embodying the idea of independence.

As is known, the question of developing industry and agriculture, two major economic domains, has been successfully solved in Korea thanks to the historic theses on the rural question and the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture which were put forward by the respected leader.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the agrarian reform was carried out, cooperatives were organised and the state is striving to realise the comprehensive mechanisation and modernization of agriculture to make peasants agricultural workers.

This is also very important for Africa where drought damages are persistent.

The Korean peasants are no longer a slave to climate or natural conditions.

The successful agricultural revolution and other economic reforms enforced in Korea are now being excellently carried out in Africa, too.

Taking into consideration the peculiarity of Africa and proceeding from today's reality of Africa reminding us of the situation of Korea in the past days, we think we should thoroughly establish Juche.

Sao Tome and Principe

Manuel Madr Lees Teles Nata, Deputy to the People's Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe and Provincial Political Commissar of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and head of the delegation of the movement:

It is necessary and indeed urgent to fight every imperialist action and create solid bases on firm ideology for the construction of a new fatherland, the socialist fatherland. Thus, we have seen a socialist country lifting the flag of the Juche idea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Korea solves all problems in a unique way.

Proof of this is the experience of agricultural cooperativization.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The decisive condition for agricultural cooperativization lies not in whether agriculture is equipped with modern technology but in whether this step is a vital demand of the peasants themselves, whether the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out."

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Democratic People's Republic of Korea powerfully proceeds on the road of progress.

SWAPO

Paul Casimba, Head of the Delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO):

The essential point of the Juche idea is the reliance on one's own means of struggle. Although Comrade Kim Il Sung does not negate the importance of proletarian internationalism in the struggle against imperialism, he has nevertheless put sufficient emphasis on the important role that national forces must play in the struggle. In the field of combat, Comrade Kim Il Sung considers the possession and use of modern arms as important factors but only so as far as they are handled and used by politicised militants.

The great Juche idea puts the emphasis as a matter of strategy, on the policy of independent action, self-sustenance and self-defence.

The policy of self-reliance is a loud call for all peoples and nations that are still suffering from alien domination to exercise their right as self-liberators and to construct their destiny in an independent way in accordance with their national aspiration and goals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma, it is a guide to action and a creative theory. So, Marxism-Leninism can display its indestructible vitality only when it is applied creatively to suit the specific conditions of each country."

The great teacher of the oppressed classes, Marshal Kim Il Sung warned against mechanical application of Marxism-Leninism without a proper analysis of an actual correspondence of the problem that is supposed to be solved. Comrade Kim Il Sung cautions against the habit of theories which may not be useful or relevant to the solution of problems of this epoch. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary, has developed a refined Juche theory appropriate to the need of the day. He sees Marxism-Leninism as a dynamism, therefore allowing for further extension rather than a static one. Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is a practical interpretation of Marxism-Leninism required to embrace the Korean situation in particular and contemporary world political scene in general. (KCNA)

Attendants of "the International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea"

At 31st UNGA

Foreign Delegates Call for DPRK-US Peace Agt.

The 31st U.N. General Assembly which opened in New York on Sep. 21 entered into general debate on September 27, according to KCNA reports.

In their speeches at the plenary session of the General Assembly, delegates of many countries denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and supported the Korean people's cause of the independent reunification of the country.

Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, noted in her speech that Korea is one of those countries which have continuously suffered from the territorial and national split since the end of the World War II over 30 years ago.

The purpose of the non-aligned movement relating to the Korean question is to create conditions necessary for replacing the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the withdrawal of foreign troops, she stressed.

The Polish Foreign Minister said in his speech:

We support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify Korea in a peaceful way on a democratic principle and drive foreign troops out of south Korea.

The Soviet Foreign Minister said:

It is high time the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea was solved.

We support the efforts of the DPRK for reunifying Korea in a peaceful way without outside interference.

As you know, the General Assembly last year adopted a resolution calling for creating a favourable condition for turning the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This resolution must be carried into practice.

In his speech the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin pointed out that the split of Korea is a clear fact and denounced the U.S. imperialists for further reducing south Korea to a colony and military base to invade the northern half of the DPRK and other Asian countries.

The Cameroonian Foreign Minister stressed that the efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference should be supported.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister noted in his speech that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way.

He said: The foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea and outside forces must not meddle in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The Togolese Foreign Minister emphatically declared in his speech:

All the foreign troops under the "UN Command" in south Korea must be withdrawn and the parties concerned be left to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Only then is it possible for the Korean people to reunify their country by a peaceful means.

The Congolese Foreign Minister said:

All the possible pretexts of the imperialists for justifying their military intervention in Korea must be rejected. The only task of the United Nations is to create at once the conditions for peace in Korea and demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The reunification of Korea must be achieved independently without outside interference.

The Tanzanian Foreign Minister said in his speech:

The Korean situation is on the point of explosion. The United Nations has the right and duty to exert every effort for justice and for the promotion of a lasting peace in that area.

All the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the "UN Command" be dissolved and the Korean people be allowed to shape their destiny by themselves.

The Romanian Foreign Minister said:

In Korea the unstable situation should be brought to an end and a permanent peace guaranteed.

We think that if the political initiatives and constructive proposals of the DPRK had been effected, a peace would have been achieved there and the vital desire of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle realized.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister said:

Bulgaria fully supports the efforts of the DPRK to achieve reunification peacefully without interference of any outside forces.

The resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly called for the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and proposed a favourable condition for a political solution of this question. This resolution must be carried into practice.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi said:

It is the view of my country that peace could be guaranteed in Korea only when all the foreign troops present in south Korea were withdrawn and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was achieved without interference of any outside forces, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In this connection, the United Nations should discharge all responsibilities assigned to it and compensate all the losses suffered by the Korean people.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister said:

We demand the implementation of the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on creating a favourable condition for converting armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is necessary to create a condition to drive all foreign troops out of south Korea and reunify Korea peacefully on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces.

The Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic declared in his speech:

We support the call of the Colombo Summit Conference for the withdrawal of foreign troops, together with nuclear weapons, from south Korea.

In this connection, the German Democratic Republic considers that it is urgent to carry out the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister said:

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to support all the efforts of the DPRK to remove tension and consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieve her peaceful reunification.

The resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly last year must be fulfilled.

The Mongolian Foreign Minister said:

The Mongolian People's Republic considers that the immediate implementation of the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly would create a favourable condition for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Guinean Foreign Minister said in his speech:

As regards the Korean question, the Republic of Guinea always welcomes with satisfaction all efforts to solve peacefully the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the free will of the Korean people, without interference of any outside forces.

In his speech the Chinese Foreign Minister stressed:

We firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. U.S. aggression and interference in Korea are the main cause for recurrent tensions in Korea and for the failure to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The "UN Command" must be dissolved, and the U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from south Korea. The division of Korea must end, and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be realized. This is not to be hindered by any force on earth.

The Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said in his speech:

We demand the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. Only then the reunification of Korea can be achieved in a peaceful way.

Reunified Korea must be admitted to the United Nations.

In his speech the Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea for committing all sorts of provocative manoeuvres against the DPRK and intensifying the suppression of the south Korean people.

The deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Cambodia emphasized:

Korea has remained split for over 30 years as the United States persists in the "two Koreas" policy and domination over south Korea. Ignoring the north-south joint statement and the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly, the United States reinforced its occupationist troops in south Korea and introduced there large quantities of nuclear weapons and other sophisticated weapons.

The United States has worked out a "plan" for invading and occupying the DPRK.

The neo-colonialist "regime" of south Korea is arresting, imprisoning and murdering patriots who demand the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

All facts clearly show that the United States and the Seoul "regime" are actively making preparations to reinvade the DPRK and the U.S. troops present in south Korea are the main obstacle to Korea's reunification and gravely threaten peace in this part of the world.

Democratic Cambodia fully supports the three principles and five-point program advanced by President Kim Il Sung for the settlement of the Korean question.

The Korean question can be solved only when the UN resolution, that is, the resolution calling for an end to the U.S. interference and aggression against Korea, the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea, the disbandment of the "UN Command" and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement is implemented.

The Iraqi Foreign Minister said:

We once again stress that Korea should be reunified and the U.S. troops should get out of south Korea to let the Korean people decide their destiny by themselves without foreign interference.

The Mozambican Foreign Minister said in his speech:

To make the foreign troops withdraw and realize the peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference can alone be a basis for bringing about a stabilized situation.

In his speech the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister stated:

The withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea is one of the fundamental questions of how to remove the anachronism of the "cold war" on the Korean Peninsula.

The resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly last year on creating favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification must be implemented.

The Syrian delegate said:

We emphasize that all foreign troops and their military equipment must be taken out of south Korea and a dialogue held for reunification.

In his speech, the Zambian Foreign Minister said:

The presence in south Korea of the foreign troops wearing the "UN forces" berets runs counter to the legitimate right and desire of the Korean people as a whole. This constant danger to world peace and security needs a prompt international measure.

Zambia strongly supports the stand of the DPRK that Korea must be admitted to the United Nations as one, reunified state.

The Somali Minister of Mineral and Hydro Resources declared in his speech:

Owing to the foreign interference, the Korean situation remains a big threat to world peace and security.

In order to remove this menace, reunification should be achieved in Korea. This noble goal cannot be attained as long as the huge armed forces remain in south Korea.

The Somali Government is convinced that unless the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the deceptive signboard of the United Nations are withdrawn, it is impossible to put an end to the tension and the danger of regional and greater conflict.

In his speech, the Upper Voltese Foreign Minister noted:

Upper Volta opposes the maintenance of foreign military bases. The foreign troops must get out of Korea. This is essential to peace.

382nd MAC Meet Held

DPRK Hits S. Korean Provocations

PANMUNJOM, Oct. 9 (KCNA)—The 382nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmujom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against and is calling it to account for the military provocations committed by the south Korean puppet clique against our side in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

The south Korean puppet army illegally brought a 12.7 mm large caliber machine gun to the vicinity of a spot 700 meters south of MDL marker No. 0343 around 0700 hours on Oct. 4 last and introduced a 57mm recoilless gun into the vicinity of a spot 1,200 meters southeast of MDL marker No. 0190 at about 0830 hours on Oct. 5.

The number of such introductions by the south Korean puppet army of heavy weapons during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 amounted to 146.

The south Korean puppet army has kept on committing the dangerous provocation of firing at random the illegally introduced heavy and automatic weapons in the DMZ.

The south Korean puppet army fired more than 40 rounds with M-16 automatic rifles towards our side from the vicinity of a spot 1,000 meters south of MDL marker No. 0842 around 1110 hours on Oct. 3 and more than 600 rounds with 12.7 mm large caliber machine guns from the vicinity of a spot 1,800 meters east of MDL marker No. 1218 towards our side on 2 occasions on Sep. 20.

The number of such gun and rifle firings committed by the south Korean puppet army during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 amounted to 56.

Around 1015 hours on Aug. 21 the south Korean puppet army sent a military plane into the sky over a spot 500 meters north of MDL marker No. 0135 to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side.

Besides, the south Korean puppet army committed such espionage acts on 8 occasions during the period from Aug. 17 to Oct. 6 including the infiltration of a military plane into the sky over the Chungsa-ri area in the DMZ around 1055 hours on Sep. 28.

The senior member of our side noted that such reckless military provocations committed by the south Korean puppet army against our side in the areas along the MDL have strained the situation of our country.

In order to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, the provocations by the south Korean puppet army must be stopped unconditionally and immediately, he stressed. He strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures to end such provocations.

South Korean puppet soldiers near the Military Demarcation Line

U.S. House Hearing on KCIA

Statement of Ex-State Depart. Korea Chief at Executive Session

(2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr. Fraser: In your public testimony you stated that the Korean CIA has interfered with the rights of Koreans in the United States to assemble to express their views freely concerning the affairs of Korea. Can you recall some specific instances which are within your knowledge?

Mr. Ranard: Well, yes, Mr. Chairman. I also said at that time that I thought there was one particular event which more than anything else agitated the Korean CIA to action and that event was the Korean election in 1971. Much of the activity the KCIA got involved in and still are involved in relates really to Kim Dae-jung. If you were to pinpoint his presence in the United States, which was sometime after the fall of 1972 or sometime around December of 1972 or maybe January of 1973 through the time he was kidnaped. I think you will find an awful lot of incidents at that time.

There was one, for example, on the west coast when they directly interfered with a meeting he was holding. A Korean CIA agent posing as a consul at the Korean consulate along with a couple of karate strongmen attempted to break up the meeting. The police were actually called. The date was May 14 and the place was San Francisco.

April 14 of the same year a meeting took place in St. Louis, Mo., a convocation of Korean Christians and scholars, about 120 of them. During the middle of the meeting—I think during an evening session—the program chairman was interrupted with a telephone call from the KCIA in Seoul. This of course was a subtle attempt to intimidate.

There have been other reports, some of which I cannot recall specifically. If it were possible for somebody in our intelligence agencies to sit down and look at certain periods of time when tensions were rising in Korea. I could tick those off very easily because they were all related to Kim Dae-jung. If you were to look at those particular periods. I think you would find these activities of the KCIA mentioned in intelligence reports. Those periods would be, for example, the period of January 1971 when Kim came to the United States and sought appointments here and he was under the very heavy surveillance of the Korean CIA. There would be the period of the election which was in April of 1971.

Another would be the period at the end of 1971 when Korea went under emergency regulations. Another would be the period in 1972, again at the end of the year, when Korea abandoned the Constitution.

Or the period at the beginning of 1973 and right through the middle of 1973 when Kim was in the United States and was seeking audiences and was traveling around and trying to talk to newspaper people and others to make them aware of what he conceived to be a coming danger in Korea.

There would be the period of the kidnaping; or the period around the end of 1973 when Koreans were attempting to petition the President to revise the Constitution and put back the guarantees on human rights. There would be the period right through the time I left at the end of 1974 when again there was turbulence in relationship to the assassination of Madam Park.

What I am saying is that if you took any one of those particular periods and if you requested either the State Department or our intelligence agencies to look back over the reporting at those particular times, you will find ample evidence that the Korean Government was acting, that its intelligence agencies were stimulated and agitated to control the freedom of Koreans in the United States to speak out or to assemble or to demonstrate.

Mr. Fraser: Are you aware of attempts by the KCIA beyond which you have indicated earlier to interfere in the affairs of the Korean residents and associations?

Mr. Ranard: [Security deletion] that I had leading me very directly to the conclusion that the KCIA was involved in an attempt to manipulate such an election. In any one of these elections in Washington they always had their candidate as against an opposition candidate. Usually the issue basically was whether or not a candidate supported the Park government. The KCIA candidate didn't always win, and that much I can recall in one specific instance.

I might say that having heard Kim Hyung-il speak at your hearing the other day, my reaction that I am right has been increased at least 1,000 fold as concerns the activities of presidents of Korean residents associations. I would add to that further the fact that the person who has undoubtedly—and I don't say alleged because it was reported—made the offer of funds for congressional elections in the United States was himself a former president of a Korean residents association in Washington. So I have absolutely no doubt of this in my mind whatsoever, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fraser: When Kim Dae-jung was here, in what specific ways did the Korean CIA attempt to block contacts between him and the U.S. officials?

Mr. Ranard: Well, he came to the United Staets on two occasions. The first was when he came in January of 1971 to seek appointment with the State Department and also to become known to our press and to the Korean residents here. I don't think I have ever seen a more frantic stimulation of activity by Koreans to prevent the appointment than occurred that January. The Korean Ambassador at that time was absent in Seoul and he made a long distance telephone call to his wife to direct her to call a high ranking State Department official to implore State not to in any way allow State Department officials to meet Kim Dae-jung. It would be impossible, it would mean his job.

Mr. Fraser: It would mean the Ambassador's job?

Mr. Ranard: It would mean the Ambassador's job. We have to understand what was behind this at that time. Here I would make a parenthetical remark that the existence in Korea of a CIA headed by a man who was far more important than the foreign minister was enough to throw the fear of God into any Korean diplomat. In other words, he had to always be aware that any activity he undertook was being observed by the KCIA. However the more pressure the Korean Ambassador put on to block a meeting for Kim Dae-jung, the more our backs turned up. He had one or two meetings with the State Department.

Again at that particular period of time there were all sorts of pressures brought to bear on the Korean community not to meet with Kim Dae-jung. The KCIA followed his activities, they watched him like a hawk. Then he went back and campaigned and subsequently he came here at the end of 1972. He was in the United States or Japan, I can't recall which, at the time when the Korean Constitution was changed, and Kim was wise enough to know at that point not to go back. He then remained in the United States for a period of several months seeking appointments, as I have said, with the press and with others.

The Korean CIA of course was tailing him. They kept him under complete surveillance and doing whatever they possibly could to interfere, frequently reminding Koreans that it would be dangerous for their welfare to talk with Kim. In other words, their efforts were crude to the extent of blocking or breaking up meetings such as on the west coast or just passing the word around, "Don't talk to Kim Dae-jung."

Mr. Fraser: Did Kim Dae-jung go from the United States to Korea?

Mr. Ranard: No, Kim Dae-jung left the United States sometime I think in June or July of 1973 to go to Japan, not permanently but just on a visit. There is a large and active Korean association there, large and active number of Koreans in Japan who were interested in him. He went there with the intention of coming back, I believe, to the United States—I can't be sure of that. He had the problem of trying to decide where he would make his headquarters for the period of time that he was going to be out of Korea. It was obvious to him that he could not go back to Korea. He didn't think he should in any case because he felt a personal danger if he went back to Korea.

So the question was would he live in Japan or in the United States. Japan offered him the opportunity to have quicker and greater access to news of what was happening in Korea through the many, many Koreans living there who were traveling back and forth. It might also have offered for him an opportunity for a better organization for his efforts.

On the other hand, the United States offered him the opportunity to be at the very center of that one government that problably has more to say about Korea than any other. If he could be in the United States and could meet with officials or with our press or with Congress, he would have the opportunity to, he thought, develop an influence. I think he was in between deciding which one he would do when he went to Japan and was then kidnaped by the KCIA.

Mr Fraser: I gather you assumed at the time you learned he was kidnaped that the Korean Government was responsible?

Mr. Ranard: We were not completely certain about that right then but on the basis of what we had seen of KCIA actions since 1971 in connection with Kim we concluded as much. I did not have any intelligence on August 8 or even the weeks before that that there was a plot to kidnap him, but when it happened, immediately our reaction was that—and we wanted it known immediately—the U.S. Government was deeply concerned about this man's safety.

From experience we had before, I think if we had couched a response on that day in the kind of language we sometimes see now coming out of official Washington about we are concerned about human rights but security is more important, I think if we had said something of that sort, too bad. I am not sure the man would be alive today. Instead we came out with a very positive statement and we were able to get it cut because it was discussed on the telephone and it was issued. That statement said first we were deeply concerned about his safety. Second, I am not sure this was the exact order but these were the elements: The United States has a high regard for this very respected political leader. He is welcome to visit the United States and we hope that his release will be imminent. In any case, we deplore acts of terrorism, including kidnaping.

Now I am not certain, and others aren't as well, as concerns the element of time. He was kidnaped on August 8 and he was taken to Osaka. In Osaka he was held overnight, I believe, and by the 9th or 10th he was on a small boat in the straits off Japan where apparently he remained for a couple of days.

I believe there is information that he was tied, bound, and there are all kinds of indications they were about to throw him in the drink. So far as I am concerned, I have always assumed that the intention was to assassinate him or to do away with him completely. But the outrage that started from here, plus that which continued with the Japanese plus the representations that were made were such that subsequently he was brought back and released in Korea. The best view in the press at the time, I would say it is my own, is that the strength of the public statements that we made at that time saved Kim and the representations that were made in Seoul and in Japan had much to do with keeping him alive.

Mr. Fraser: There was an incident of kidnaping out of West Germany or Berlin.

Mr. Ranard: Well, that happened some 3 years before I became officer in charge of Korean affairs but I am sufficiently familiar with the essential elements of it. As I recall it, in 1967, I believe it was, the South Korean Government determined to bring home from Germany several of their students and others. The South Korean Government and they kidnaped or drugged or in some way or another took out of West Germany without their permission something like 18 of these people. They brought them back to Seoul.

The person involved in this, the one who was generally considered to be the bag man, was a Korean CIA station head by the name of Yang Duwon who subsequently turned up in the United States accredited as Lee Sang-ho using a false name. He passed himself off here in the United States for some 3 or 4 years as while serving as the KCIA station chief in Washington until he was exposed by the New York Times.

He was also the person that I warned on several occasions regarding his activities here. He was subsequently sent home at the end of 1973 where today he is a higher official in the KCIA. It was his presence and his involvement in the early case in Germany plus his presence here at the time of the kidnaping of Kim Dae-jung and the fact that he had left his post here in Washington shortly before Kim Dae-jung was kidnaped that led to many Koreans and others believing that there was some connection between him and the kidnaping. In any case, his presence here had a very disquieting effect on the whole Korean community.

Mr. Fraser: Was the KCIA as active in the United States before the adoption of the Yushin Constitution?

Mr. Ranard: The Yushin Constitution was adopted in December of 1972 and they were active beginning somewhere around late 1970, 1971, and from that period through 1972 they were very active. I suspect they were more active beginning with Kim Dae-jung's residence here in the United States and through today. As more editorials appear in the press, as more hearings are held, as more people speak on this, as more people struggle in Korea or elsewhere. I would think you will find the KCIA's efforts increasing here as well, either above board or below surface.

Mr. Fraser: Well, we are deeply indebted to you for your appearance and your testimony this afternoon. It has been enormously helpful to the subcommittee to learn more about the problem of the Korean CIA.

Thank you very much.

(Concluded)

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